

ISSUE 07

# AGRIVIEW

DECEMBER 2011 - JANUARY 2012

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**Forage, Feed and  
Custom Service  
Listing**  
page 10

**VARIETY TESTING** PAGE 7

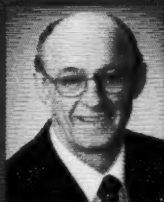
**2012 PULSE WORKSHOPS** PAGE 8

**CROWN LAND LEASE POSTINGS** PAGE 12



Saskatchewan  
Agriculture

# Minister's Message



I am very honoured the Saskatchewan public has entrusted our Saskatchewan Party team with a second consecutive term in government. We look forward to the opportunity to continue working with the people of Saskatchewan to move our province forward over the next four years.

The previous four years have seen many positive changes in our province. Our population has reached an all-time high; the economy continues to lead the nation; and our exports remain strong year over year.

I am also very pleased to remain Saskatchewan's Agriculture Minister. Over the past four years we have worked to try and meet the needs of farmers and ranchers and improve our programs. This includes improving Crop Insurance, implementing the Farm and Ranch Water Infrastructure Program, and introducing programming to help producers address excess moisture challenges.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Saskatchewan economy, accounting for nearly 25 per cent of all jobs in the province. In 2010, we exported \$8.1 billion worth of agriculture products. This includes more than \$100 million worth of agriculture products to each of 19 different countries.

The world population reached seven billion people this fall – a historic mark that will only increase in the future. As the world population grows, food security will continue to be a priority for consumers both at home and abroad. As a leader in agriculture, this presents a tremendous opportunity for our province. Saskatchewan is well positioned to meet the demands for safe, high-quality grains, oilseeds, pulses, and livestock products to feed the world.

The optimism in our industry and the opportunities at hand are thanks to the hard work and dedication of Saskatchewan's farming and ranching families. Agriculture will continue to be a priority for our government and we will continue working to address the needs of producers over the next four years.

Sincerely,

*Bob Bjornrud*

Bob Bjornrud



## STORY SNAPSHOTS



Clubroot surveillance

16



2011 Irrigation Conference



ADOPT project

20



New oilseeds

## TABLE OF CONTENTS



CROPS

4



LIVESTOCK

10



CROWN LANDS

12



IRRIGATION

16



RESEARCH

17



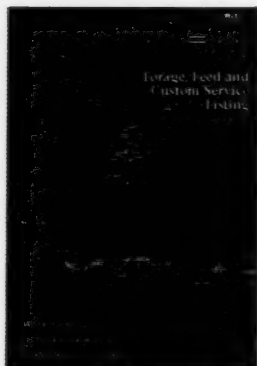
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

21



EVENTS CALENDAR

24



CoverBeef cows swath grazing during winter, Swift Current, SK.



**Saskatchewan  
Agriculture**

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# Another busy season for the Crop Protection Laboratory

by Dr. Philip Northover, Ph.D., AAg  
Supervisor, Crop Protection Lab  
Crops Branch

Another growing season brought more challenges and another set of mysteries to solve at the Crop Protection Laboratory. The following trends were noted in 2011.

The primary concerns (40 per cent of all samples submitted) involved moisture issues and crop injury due to herbicides. Herbicide damage alone accounted for 30 per cent of lentil; 90 per cent of canola; and all of the flax samples.

Stagonospora leaf and glume blotch outnumbered all other diseases submitted on wheat, while common root rot and spot blotch were concerns in barley. Alternaria black spot of canola was a frequent diagnosis, while root rots in peas and lentils were common problems. Diseases caused by viruses, notably barley yellow dwarf and wheat streak mosaic in cereals, were higher than in past years, likely related to delayed planting dates in some areas in 2011.

Vegetable submissions consisted of potatoes with wire worm damage and aerial stem blight. Tomato samples included bacterial spot and tobacco mosaic virus. Late blight was detected in tomato, but not in potato.

Forage, fruit and greenhouse vegetables represented four per cent of the 2011 samples including leaf spots in alfalfa, leaf and fruit rots in cherry and Saskatoon, and grey mould in cucumber.

Testing for the Ministry of Environment's Dutch elm disease program is conducted at the Crop Protection Laboratory. In 2011, submissions were up by 20 per cent over 2010, though the number of positive samples submitted was about 45 per cent – down from 54 per cent in 2010.

The number of weed submissions was higher in May and June compared to last year, and was likely in response to the moist conditions of 2010 that continued into 2011. Plants that prefer moist areas appeared to thrive in areas that are typically much more arid. Submissions included relative unknown plants such as willow herb, horse weed, hairy speedwell and Russian pigweed.

The number of insect samples was lower than in previous years, with cutworms being the most frequent submission in 2011.

The Crop Protection Laboratory is currently working on the provincial fusarium head blight survey and preparing for herbicide resistance testing.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Phil Northover, Crop Protection Laboratory at (306) 798-0100.

## TRACKING THE PEA LEAF WEEVIL

by Sean Miller, PAg  
Integrated Pest Management Agrologist  
Crops Branch

The most severe infestations of pea leaf weevil, according to the June 2011 survey, occurred south and west of Swift Current. However, damage was identified at varying levels south of the South Saskatchewan River from the Alberta border to east of Highway #4.

The most obvious sign of weevil presence is the scalloped (notched) leaf margins caused by feeding. Survey data is based on leaf notches on 50 pea plants per field surveyed in random fields. The damage rating for a specific field is the average number of notches per plant.

Although adults feed on the leaves of seedling peas, this is generally not of economic concern. Most plants can tolerate this feeding and outgrow the damage. However, complete defoliation can occur under heavy infestations, or if seedlings are small. Damage is variable from field to field. The most serious damage occurs later when the larvae feed on nitrogen-fixing nodules on the roots.

In 2007, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture conducted the first pea leaf weevil survey. The characteristic feeding damage (notches on leaf margins) on pea crops was noted in a few locations in the southwest close to the Alberta border. Subsequent surveys indicated the pest expanded its range eastward in the province (see map).

Current economic thresholds are based on the number of feeding notches per plant rather than on beetle numbers. The best control for this insect is obtained with a registered seed treatment containing an insecticide. On the other hand, seed treatments may not be a cost-effective measure unless there was damage noted in the previous year.

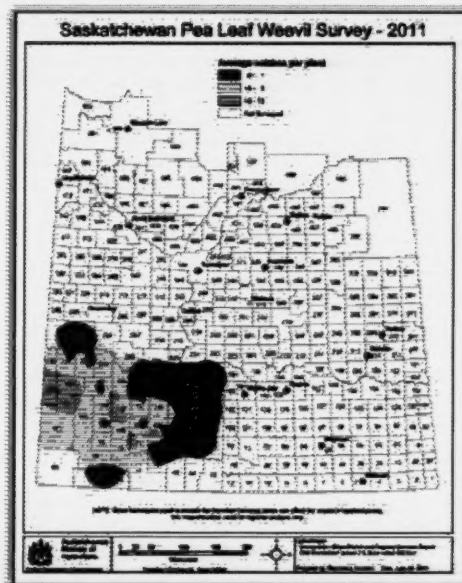
Foliar applications of insecticide are also a management option and are recommended if one or more feeding notches occur per three

clam-leaf pairs (damage on 30 per cent of the most recently emerged leaves) prior to the sixth node stage of the crop.

For registered control products refer to the current edition of the *Guide to Crop Protection* located at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/crops](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/crops).

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Sean Miller, Integrated Pest Management Agrologist at (306) 787-4670.





# Clubroot: getting to the root of the issue



by Faye Dakken-Bouchard, MSc., AAg  
Provincial Specialist, Plant Disease  
Crops Branch

Clubroot was recently reported in two Saskatchewan canola fields. This brings the total to three locations in the province where clubroot has been detected, reminding us that the risk of clubroot is real.

## What is it?

Clubroot is a soil-borne disease that can affect cruciferous crops, such as canola. Infected roots develop galls that limit the plant's ability to take up water and nutrients, leading to stunting, wilting, yellowing, premature ripening and seed shrivelling. Crop rotation and use of resistant varieties are critical integrated pest management tools for clubroot, but control options are otherwise limited. Therefore, it is important to prevent the introduction of clubroot by restricting field traffic and implementing sanitation measures.

## Where is it?

Although we do not anticipate clubroot to become a widespread problem in Saskatchewan, we cannot assume it is not already present in more than three locations. Therefore, we must be equally vigilant regardless of where it has been found. It's important to develop a clubroot prevention plan for your farm and communicate this with others when allowing access to your fields, or when accessing land that belongs to someone else. The Ministry will continue to monitor clubroot and communicate the risks to the public, in the best interests of affected growers and their rural municipality (RM).

## What if I find it?

Clubroot is a declared pest in Saskatchewan under *The Pest Control Act*, which provides municipalities with the regulatory authority to

manage clubroot. Therefore, affected RMs must be notified that clubroot has been identified in order to respond accordingly. If you find clubroot or it is discovered during a crop survey, the Ministry will work with you and your RM to develop a strategy to contain and manage the disease.

The Saskatchewan Clubroot Initiative, a group of stakeholders in agriculture, transportation and service industries has developed the Clubroot Management Plan to promote awareness and assist with prevention strategies.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit [www.clubroot.ca](http://www.clubroot.ca); or
- Visit [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Crop-Protection/Disease](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Crop-Protection/Disease) (see Clubroot Management Plan and Clubroot of Canola – Fact Sheet).



Clubroot galls on canola in Alberta, 2008.

## MORE THAN 40 YEARS OF GUIDE TO CROP PROTECTION PUBLICATIONS



by Clark Brenzil, PAg  
Provincial Specialist, Weed Control  
Crops Branch

The 2012 *Guide to Crop Protection* will be found at agriculture trade shows, your local farm chemical retail outlet and Ministry of Agriculture Regional Offices starting in early January and throughout the growing season.

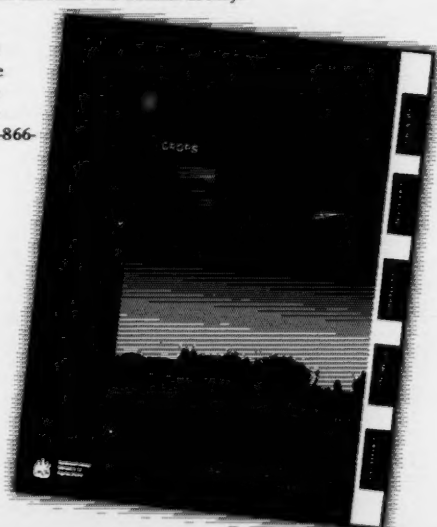
The Ministry of Agriculture has been providing crop protection information to farmers for four decades. The 1972 edition of *Chemical Weed Control in Field Crops* had seven pages with 17 herbicides listed for weed control in cereals, flax, mustard, rapeseed, sunflower and forages. Products for plant disease control were added in 1995 and the publication was renamed the *Crop Protection Guide*. Insecticides were added in 1996. In 1998, Saskatchewan and Manitoba began publishing the *Guide to Crop Protection* jointly and this collaboration will continue in 2012.

The large number of product options listed in the *Guide to Crop Protection* makes it an important reference tool for producers and agronomists. The 2012 *Guide to Crop Protection* will have approximately 500 pages. Inside there are summaries of over 210 herbicides containing 58 active ingredients, 50 foliar fungicides and 47 seed treatments containing 25 fungicide active ingredients, as well as 52 insecticides containing 31 insecticide active ingredients. Several seed treatments contain both fungicide and insecticide active ingredients.

An electronic version of the 2012 *Guide to Crop Protection* will also be available in January on the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Guide\\_to\\_Crop\\_Protection](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Guide_to_Crop_Protection). Look for the spring update at the same web address in May.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.





## Beware of insects in stored grain

by Shannon Chant, MSc., PAg  
Regional Crops Specialist, Swift Current  
Regional Services Branch

The *Canada Grain Act* has a zero tolerance policy for any insects that feed on whole, undamaged grain delivered to elevators. That means it's necessary to regularly monitor grain for insects.

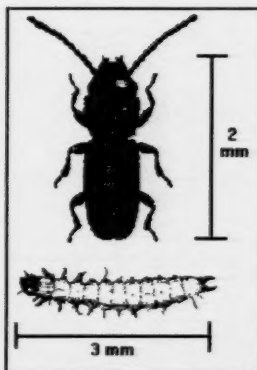
Early detection of insects or damaged kernels will give you time to control the insects and prevent a more serious infestation. A probe trap is the most sensitive way to detect insects. Place it in the centre of the top of the bin, where the first signs of a problem usually occur.

If insects are discovered, identifying them is the next step in determining the best way to deal with them. Harmful insects will feed on kernels or on fungus that may be developing in the grain. Grain-feeding insects include the rusty grain beetle, red flour beetle and saw-toothed grain beetle.

The rusty grain beetle is the insect most commonly found feeding on stored grain in Canada. Heavy infestations can cause the grain to heat and spoil. These beetles are cold adaptable and can survive temperatures below freezing. However, prolonged exposure to cold—such as reducing the core grain temperature to -5C for 12 weeks; -10C for eight weeks; -15C for four weeks or -20C for one week - will eventually kill them. Moving the grain several times during mid-winter should also control rusty grain

beetles and the red flour beetle. Moving grain using a grain vacuum can also control insects in stored grain.

Fungus feeders include foreign grain beetles, grain mites and psocids (book lice). The foreign grain beetle will also feed on grain if the moisture content is in the high end of the acceptable range. Insects that feed on fungi cannot survive on dry grain and chemical control is not needed.



Rusty grain beetle.

The effectiveness of diatomaceous earth and Malathion Grain Protectant Dust is limited when insects are inactive. Therefore, applying either product is probably not economical. Phostoxin should not be used in temperatures below 5C and can only be applied by licensed pesticide applicators with a valid fumigation license. If phostoxin is applied in temperatures below 5C, the gas will not be released until the temperature warms up, which could possibly endanger anyone handling the grain.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact your local Regional Crop Specialist; or
- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca); or
- Visit the Canadian Grain Commission website at [www.grainscanada.gc.ca](http://www.grainscanada.gc.ca).

## DON'T MISS THE 2012 SOILS AND CROP WORKSHOP

by Patrick Mooleki, PhD, PAg  
Soil/Nutrient Management Specialist  
Agriculture Knowledge Centre

The annual Soils and Crops Workshop will take place March 13 and 14, 2012, in Hall A, Prairieland Park, Saskatoon.

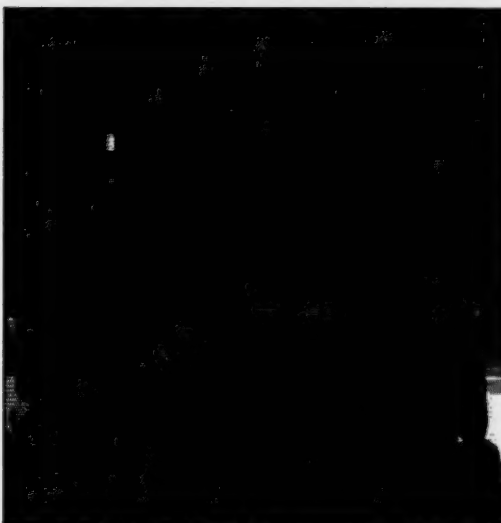
The Soils and Crops Workshop provides certified crop advisors, certified crop science consultants, professional agrologists, researchers, students, producers and other members of the agriculture industry with a great opportunity for professional development, networking and sharing current soils and crops research data.

The first day features current research in the areas of soil and water, crop management, fertility, pest management and the environment. The day will end with attendees having an opportunity to view posters highlighting current research in the areas of soils, crops and economics by researchers, faculty and graduate students from across Western Canada.

The second day features an in-depth training opportunity on soil nutrient management. Attendees will gain a better understanding of factors that influence soil nutrient availability and efficient utilization by crops. Topics for discussion include micronutrient use, soil variability and precision agriculture, phosphorus chemistry and crop use, as well as the role of mineralization in nutrient supply. There will also be information on variable rate technology and equipment, soil testing update, soil amendments, and improvements in nutrient use efficiency through crop development.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Visit the University of Saskatchewan [www.usask.ca/soilsncrops](http://www.usask.ca/soilsncrops).



Attendees at the 2011 Soils and Crops workshop held at Prairieland Park, Saskatoon.





## Varieties of Grain Crops 2012 available in January

Once again, Saskatchewan producers will have access to information on the newest grain crop varieties for production through the *Varieties of Grain Crops 2012* publication. The variety testing program is made possible by a partnership between industry and government.

The program results in a database that contains independent, comparative information on the varieties producers may grow. The published results, including data from the co-op trials (pre-registration), present information on yield, agronomics and certain market-related traits. Depending on the crop type, information can include factors such as yield, maturity, protein, lodging, disease resistance, height, seed weight, bleaching and other traits. Comparisons are made to a commonly grown check variety.

The program is administered by the Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group committee, which consists of representatives from organizations with an interest in providing variety testing information. Public and private research institutions conduct the

testing. The results of the tests are reviewed by the Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Grain Crops, which also updates disease and other agronomic information and approves the data prior to publication.

Since not all varieties are tested in the same year, producers are reminded to compare individual varieties with only the check variety. The variety testing information will be available in the *Varieties of Grain Crops 2012* publication that will be posted on the Saskatchewan Agriculture website in January 2012. This document is also available on its own, as well as in the SaskSeed supplement distributed in *The Western Producer* in early January.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture provides \$100,000 annually towards variety testing in conjunction with numerous industry contributions.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Mitchell Japp at (306) 787-4664.

## CROP ROTATIONS – THINK LONGER TERM



by Lyndon Hicks, PAg  
Regional Crops Specialist, Yorkton  
Regional Services Branch

Many farmers have shortened their crop rotations due to market, economic and growing conditions. Although not recommended, two-year rotations have become more common in many parts of the province. A short-term rotation can create conditions conducive to crop diseases and pests. With a short-term rotation, greater emphasis should be placed on seed quality and variety, and on a disease management plan which may include seed treatment and fungicide applications. But a longer-term rotation is still the best option.

A well-planned crop rotation can not only improve your soil and crop health, but also your bottom line. A proper crop rotation takes many factors into consideration such as economics, nutrient levels and availability, disease and insect history, weed issues, herbicide residues and moisture conditions and all play important roles in a farmer's decision-making process. With the emergence of new diseases/strains and canola's increasing popularity with farmers, having a sound crop rotation is more important than ever.

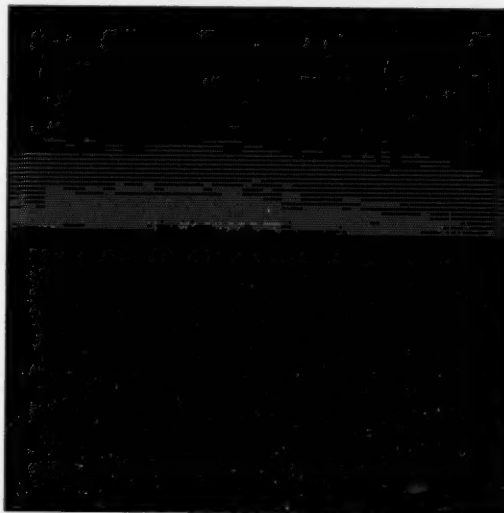
Generally speaking, every crop rotation should be based on a three- to five-year cycle. Typically, it follows a sequence such as cereal/pulse/cereal/oilseed and may also include a perennial forage legume such as alfalfa. While the specific crop to be seeded each year is usually determined by commodity prices and market projections, the final decision must also take into consideration the factors mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Using your rotation to manage plant residue and soil-borne diseases can allow you to control pathogen populations. For example, blackleg and sclerotinia can effectively be suppressed by using a four-year rotation. Remember that pathogens from different diseases will persist in the soil for different amounts of time. Rotating cereal grains with broad-leaved crops also allows weeds to be controlled with different herbicide groups. This reduces the risk of developing herbicide resistance.

Record keeping and soil testing are essential to crop rotation planning. A good crop rotation will take into consideration cropping restrictions due to residual herbicides, so keep good records of what you grew and what you sprayed it with. Different crops also have unique nutrient uptakes and different moisture use efficiencies. Soil testing is important to match your inputs with different crop growth requirements.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca) and search 'crop rotation'; or
- Contact your Regional Crops Specialist; or
- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.



A crop rotation should be based on a three- to five-year cycle of cereal/pulse/cereal/oilseed and perhaps a perennial forage such as alfalfa.





## Regional pulse workshops coming in January and February



by Elaine Moats, PAg  
Regional Crops Specialist, Weyburn  
Regional Services Branch

Saskatchewan Agriculture and the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers are once again teaming up to present the Regional Pulse Workshops.

The 2012 workshops will be held in five locations across the province and will give growers access to top pulse industry researchers, industry representatives and other growers. The speakers will highlight new developments in pulse marketing, varieties, agronomy, fertility and disease management. Each session will vary slightly, reflecting the interests of the growers in each location. Industry representatives will also be available to discuss new products and answer producers questions.

Melfort  
Monday, January 30, 2012  
Kerry Vickar Centre  
206 Bemister Ave. E.

Rosetown  
Tuesday, January 31, 2012  
Rosetown and District  
Civic Centre, 1005 Main St.

Swift Current  
Wednesday, February 1, 2012  
Living Sky Casino  
1401 N. Service Road E.

Moose Jaw  
Thursday, February 2, 2012  
Cosmo Senior Citizen's Centre  
235 - 3rd Ave. N.E.

Weyburn  
Friday, February 3, 2012  
McKenna Auditorium  
317 - 3rd St. N.E.

The meetings start at 8:30 a.m. each day and end at 3:30 p.m. Lunch and refreshment breaks are included with the \$20 registration fee.

These annual workshops are very popular, so producers are encouraged to register early to guarantee themselves a spot. Producers can pre-register by calling the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.

Watch for additional advertisements showing the speakers for each session.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377.

## CANOLA SEEDING SPEED ADOPT DEMONSTRATION



by Sherrilyn Phelps, M.Sc., PAg, CCA  
Regional Crops Specialist, North Battleford  
Regional Services Branch

Proper canola establishment is the first step in achieving maximum yields. Not all factors that can affect establishment are under our control, but those that are include seed quality, seeding rate, seeding depth, seed-placed fertility, wind speed and seeding speed.

Unfavourable weather and the need to seed large numbers of acres force growers to complete seeding as quickly as possible. Increasing seeding speed is one way to accomplish this, but there are risks attached. Research indicates that, in general, as speeds increase, crop emergence declines.

Increasing seeding speed can affect the uniformity of seeding depth as well as separate the seed from the fertilizer, resulting in uneven emergence and/or reduced plant stands.

In 2011, an Agricultural Demonstration of Practices and Technologies (ADOPT) project was initiated to look at the influence of opener type and seeding speed on canola emergence. Several field-scale demonstrations were set-up using five speeds per site ranging from three to 9.5 mph, depending on the equipment.

The speed most commonly used by producers to seed canola was 4.5 mph. There were at least 12 producers co-operating on this project as well as three AgriARM sites across the province. Data was collected on soil residue before and after seeding, emergence counts seven and 21 days after seeding, and seeding depth and yields. For 2011, soil moisture at seeding time was excellent, which reduced the predicted impact of seeding speeds, as only three out of the nine sites analyzed to date had reduced emergence at higher speeds.

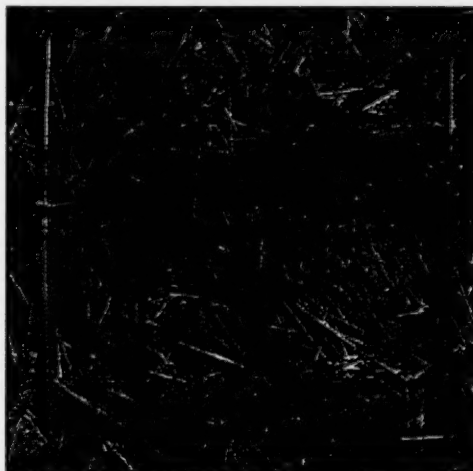
Even though the impact of seeding speed was less than expected, there were a number of issues noticed at higher seeding speeds. As ground speed was increased, the actual seeding rate and/or fertilizer

rate dropped with some equipment. Producers are advised to watch these closely.

It was also observed that, at higher speeds, the fertilizer band and seed band were not completely separated in some cases. Increased soil movement is also a concern at higher speeds as some rows became buried, which affected the seeding depth. There is still a lot of data to gather and process for this project, so watch for results at winter extension meetings.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Sherrilyn Phelps, Regional Crops Specialist at (306) 446-7475; or
- Visit [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADOPT](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADOPT).



Uniform distribution of crop residue is important for even canola emergence. In this photo a ¼-metre square is used to assist with surface residue measurements.





## Corn grazing gaining popularity with cattle producers



by Colby Elford, BSc, PAg  
Regional Livestock Specialist, Moose Jaw  
Regional Services Branch

Seeding corn for late-fall grazing is becoming more and more popular with Saskatchewan cattle producers. Despite being an expensive crop to seed and establish, corn is often grown because of the reduced winter feeding costs associated with its yield advantage and ability to extend the grazing season. Many producers are able to get over 250 grazing days per acre.

Corn is a highly nutritious crop. In 2002, the Western Beef Development Centre (WBDC) grew and tested several varieties of corn for grazing. Their results showed that the crude protein levels across varieties averaged 12 per cent, while the Total Digestible Nutrients ranged between 54.2 and 58.6 per cent. These levels are sufficient for maintaining a beef cow in mid-pregnancy. In fact, the WBDC found that their cows actually gained weight while grazing corn.

It is important to remember that environmental factors can have a significant impact on corn production and use. Although corn needs a soil temperature of around 10C to germinate, it needs to be seeded as early as possible to maximize yield in our climate.

When grazing corn, it is important to allow the cattle only enough feed for three to four days. If cows are not forced to eat the entire plant, they will eat the cobs and leave the stocks. Not only does this increase wastage of the crop, it also increases the risk of animals developing rumen acidosis from consuming too much grain without enough forage. Restricting cattle's access to the crop is often done by using an electric fence to divide the field into smaller paddocks. When possible, cattle should be introduced to an electric fence before they are exposed to it in the corn field. As always, it is necessary to provide cattle with shelter, minerals and a source of good quality water while they are grazing corn.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377 to discuss options for fall grazing.

## 2011 COTTAGE WINERY AND MICRO-DISTILLERY UPDATE



by Forrest Scharf, BA, BSA, AAg  
Provincial Specialist, Fruit Crops  
Crops Branch

Demand for Saskatchewan-made alcoholic beverages grew in 2011. It's no surprise people are seeking these artisanal, high-quality products because they are tasty, readily available and reasonably priced. They make unique gift items that complement most meals, and can be enjoyed in many different settings.

There are three cottage wineries/micro-distilleries operating in Saskatchewan.

**Cypress Hills Winery**, owned by Marty and Marie Bohnet, is situated southwest of Maple Creek. The winery's award-winning 2011 offerings include red wine made from Camellion and Barbera grapes; sour cherry wine made from organic Carmine Jewel cherries; a late harvest sour cherry and honey wine named Spring; a very popular rhubarb wine; a saskatoon wine; black currant and honey Christmas wine; a mead that pairs nicely with desserts; and a sweet chokecherry wine suited for after-dinner delicacies. The wines can be purchased on-site, or ordered from their website ([www.cypresshillswinery.com](http://www.cypresshillswinery.com)).

**Living Sky Winery**, owned by Sue Echlin and Vance Lester, is located near Purdue and features several award-winning wines. Their raspberry and Juliett wines captured silver medals at the All Canada

Wine championships, while their rhubarb wine captured a bronze. Living Sky also offers black currant, cherry, raspberry and apple wines; soon-to-be-released cassis (from black currants) and ambrosia; and a sparkling organic hard apple cider. Living Sky's owners sell their wines on-site, at the Saskatoon and Regina farmers' markets, and

through their website ([www.livingskywinery.com](http://www.livingskywinery.com)).

**Last Mountain Distillery**, owned by Colin and Meredith Schmidt, is a new business located on Hill Street in Lumsden. They offer connoisseur vodka, but will be introducing a whisky in early November and rum in the near future. Part of the reason that their spirits achieve very high quality standards is that the products are distilled several times in order to remove off-flavoured "heads and tails" from the distillate,

and each distillation is run through a stone carbon filter to ensure purity of the alcohol. Some consumers put vodka in the freezer to smooth the flavour, but Last Mountain Distillery's vodka should only be slightly chilled so the quality flavours can be embraced. The Schmidts sell through many local restaurants, as well as through their website ([www.lastmountaindistillery.com](http://www.lastmountaindistillery.com)).

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Forrest Scharf at (306) 787-4666; or
- e-mail [forrest.scharf@gov.sk.ca](mailto:forrest.scharf@gov.sk.ca).



A selection of Cypress Hills wine, mead chocolates and Gravelbourg mustard.





# Equine infectious anemia a growing concern in Saskatchewan

by Wendy Wilkins, DVM, PhD  
Disease Surveillance Technician  
Livestock Branch

Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) is an infectious and potentially fatal viral disease affecting horses and other members of the equine family. Closely related to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), this virus affects horses' immune systems; however, it has never been reported to pose a threat to human health.

Transmission of EIA occurs mainly through the transfer of contaminated blood from one animal to another. Insects, such as horse flies and deer flies, aid in the spread of the disease. There is no vaccination to prevent EIA, and there is no cure. Once infected, horses remain carriers for life.

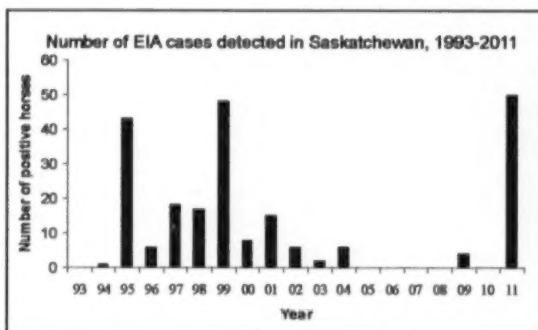
Except for four cases in 2009, EIA has not been detected in Saskatchewan since 2004. This situation changed dramatically in 2011, when over 60 cases were confirmed on 11 different premises located within the rural municipalities of Cana, Dundurn, Kinistino, Porcupine, Spiritwood and Torch River. Additional cases are expected since, at the time of writing, a number of in-contact horses were still scheduled to be tested by the CFIA.

This spike in EIA incidence, after a number of years of little or no activity, is reason for concern. Voluntary testing has decreased significantly over recent years, reducing the potential for detecting

carrier animals. Horse owners currently test fewer than 1,200 of Saskatchewan's estimated 108,000 horses voluntarily. In the last few years, approximately half of the EIA tests conducted in this province have been mandatory testing of horses exported to countries other than the United States.

If there is any doubt about the danger undetected EIA-carriers pose, consider the recent outbreak of EIA on a farm in Arkansas: of 80 horses residing on the property, a total of 40 horses were EIA-positive and either died or were euthanized. Despite a state law requiring annual testing, these horses were not tested for several years prior to the outbreak. Early detection would have limited the spread of the virus in this herd and saved the lives of numerous animals.

EIA was named a reportable disease in Canada in 1971 when a national control program was put in place. The CFIA recently launched a comprehensive review of the EIA control program with industry, which will be completed by the end of this year. More information on the CFIA's EIA control program can be found at: [www.inspection.gc.ca/english/locc.shtml](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/locc.shtml) | Animals | Animal Diseases | Equine Infectious Anemia.



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Wendy Wilkins, Animal Health Unit, Ministry of Agriculture at (306) 798-0253; or
- E-mail [wendy.wilkins@gov.sk.ca](mailto:wendy.wilkins@gov.sk.ca); or
- Visit [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/EIA](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/EIA).

## FORAGE, FEED AND CUSTOM SERVICE LISTING

by Andre Bonneau, BSA, PAg  
Forage Management Specialist  
Regional services branch

The Forage, Feed and Custom Service Listing helps you find or post services that can benefit your operation.

The listing is offered to everyone in the agriculture industry and provides an opportunity for buyers, sellers and service providers to connect in an electronic marketplace.

Through the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's website, clients can enter information on the products or services they wish to make available or search for services required. If you are without Internet access, the Agriculture Knowledge Centre will provide a copy of listings or enter information into the listing service for you.

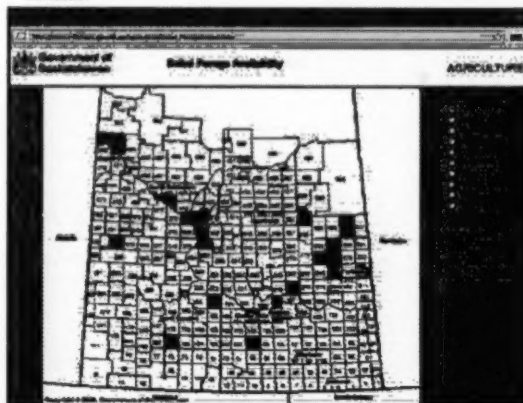
Products and services are categorized by type and location and are automatically deleted after a certain time frame specified by a client. Clients can advertise services such as seeding, spraying, custom grazing and custom feeding, and other custom services as well as feed grains and forage.

An interactive map will help you select a service and specific Rural Municipality in Saskatchewan. You can also search outside of the

province using the map or links to services in Alberta, Manitoba, North Dakota and Montana.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Call the Agriculture Knowledge Centre at 1-866-457-2377; or
- Visit [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca), and click on the icon under features.





# CowBytes beef ration balancer software update



by Bryan Dolg, PAg  
Provincial Feeds Specialist  
Livestock Development

CowBytes is a ration balancing software package that has been available to the beef cattle industry since 1990. The software has been revised five times and the recently released version is the culmination of three years of collaborative work and input from livestock specialists, feeds specialists and researchers across Western Canada.

Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Provincial Feeds Specialist Bryan Dolg co-chaired the development team with Barry Yaremco, Beef and Forage Specialist from Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development.

CowBytes is a popular ration balancing program with its 2,300 registered users representing beef cattle producers, livestock specialists and individuals working in the feeds industry. This program is also used as a teaching and research tool at a number of colleges and universities.

CowBytes 5 is fully compatible with Microsoft® XP, Vista and Windows 7 operating systems. Numerous modifications were applied to create a more streamlined and "user friendly" software. Current users of CowBytes will find the upgrade to Version 5 a seamless process. It retains a familiar look and is compatible with ration files and feed tables from the previous version.

## What's new in this release?

**Yardage calculator:** This feature allows the user to determine their actual yardage cost. Yardage can now be added to the total cost of each ration.

**Math calculator:** A math calculator as well as conversion tables have been added.

**Summary reports:** The order in which individual rations are placed in the summary ration reports can now be adjusted.

**Nutrients from water:** The entire water section has been revised with recommendations based on current research. The dissolved minerals contained in water can now be added to the minerals in the feeds, providing a total combined mineral concentration in the diet.

**Feed table:** A number of new feeds have been added including various feedstuffs produced by the bio-fuels industry. A "note" section has been added for each feed in the feed table. Numerous feeding recommendations and precautions are included. Additionally, the user can add or change the information saved to each feed.

**Ration notes:** A new "note" section has been added. These notes are saved and printed on the Ration Reports. The user can now include feeding instructions for each ration developed.

**Restore default buttons:** A number of these have been added to ensure proper values are being used.

**Help section:** An updated, comprehensive 84-page searchable help file on beef cattle feeds and nutrition is included.

**Batch scale report:** This report now lists the nutrient profile of a batch mix in "100 per cent dry matter" and "as fed" values.

CowBytes 5 software retails for \$50. It can be ordered from Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development at 1-800-292-5697.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development website at [www.agric.gov.ab.ca](http://www.agric.gov.ab.ca).



## ON THE WEB

Check us out on YouTube - [www.youtube.com/AGSask](http://www.youtube.com/AGSask)

The Ministry of Agriculture is pleased to launch a YouTube Channel. Ministry Specialists are sharing their expertise visually, providing hands-on information on several different topics.

The following videos are now online:

**Swathing Canola** – Ian Schemenauer, Regional Crops Specialist, discusses swathing canola and the importance of timing to ensure optimum yields.

**How to Submit Weed Samples** – Dr. Philip Northover, Crop Protection Laboratory, explains the process to properly submit a weed sample for diagnostic testing.

**How to Submit a Proper Disease Sample** – Dr. Philip Northover, Crop Protection Laboratory explains the process to properly submit a disease sample for diagnostic testing.

**When to Harvest Pulse Crops – Lentils** – Dale Risula, Provincial Crop Specialist, discusses what you need to know when harvesting lentils.

**When to Harvest Pulse Crops – Peas** – Dale Risula, Provincial Crop

Specialist, discusses what you need to know when harvesting peas.

**Importance of Feed Testing and How to Obtain a Proper Sample** – Naomi Paley, Regional Livestock Specialist and Todd Jorgenson, Regional Forage Specialist, discuss the importance of feed testing and demonstrate how to obtain a proper feed sample.

**Crop Residue for Field Grazing** – Lorne Klein, Regional Forage Specialist highlights two combine attachments for collecting and bunching crop residue for field grazing.

**Grain Bag Recycling** – Daphne Cruise, Regional Crops Specialist, explains the Ministry's Grain Bag Recycling program and how it can benefit your farm.

## Coming Soon:

**Water Hemlock Identification** – Al Foster, Regional Forage Specialist, discusses how to properly spot and identify Water Hemlock in your pasture.

Stay tuned as more videos are in production and will be posted in the near future.

E-mail us your suggestions for a new video at [aginetunit@gov.sk.ca](mailto:aginetunit@gov.sk.ca).





## Provincial Land Available for Lease

The Ministry of Agriculture invites applications to lease the agricultural Crown lands listed herein.



Saskatchewan  
Ministry of  
Agriculture

### GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Completed application forms must be received by the appropriate land agrologist at the addresses provided in the following pages by 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, December 21, 2011.
2. Application forms are available from the Ministry of Agriculture's regional offices.
3. Late application forms will be rejected; incomplete applications may be rejected.
4. Improvements such as summerfallow, fencing, dugouts, etc. must be purchased by the successful applicant.
5. Lands offered for lease may have development restrictions.
6. Additional information can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture's regional offices, Rural Municipality offices or online at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca).
7. The Ministry of Agriculture is not responsible for errors or omissions in the advertisement and reserves the right to withdraw lands from the lease allocation process at any time.

An applicant must meet the requirements of the Agricultural Crown Land Lease Policy which include but are not limited to:

- be at least 18 years of age;
- actively manage and operate a farm or ranch unit;
- be a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant;
- have a resource base that is not greater than 200 per cent of the municipal average;
- have legal access to the land or written agreements for crossing adjoining lands; and
- have existing accounts with the Ministry of Agriculture in an acceptable status.

**Land is allocated only to qualified applicants.**

### LAND AGROLOGISTS

CONTACT	PHONE	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Valerie Townsend-Fraser	(306) 848-2378	Valerie.Townsend-Fraser@gov.sk.ca
Brent McInnis	(306) 778-8296	Brent.McInnis@gov.sk.ca
Patty Robertshaw	(306) 778-8293	Patty.Robertshaw@gov.sk.ca
Don Fontaine	(306) 933-5682	Don.Fontaine@gov.sk.ca
Dave Junk	(306) 878-8820	Dave.Junk@gov.sk.ca
Tracey Charabin	(306) 446-7685	Tracey.Charabin@gov.sk.ca
Dave Shortt	(306) 446-7463	David.Shortt@gov.sk.ca
Jessica Williams	(306) 778-8292	Jessica.Williams@gov.sk.ca
Tim Feist	(306) 862-1789	Tim.Feist@gov.sk.ca
Trish Johnson	(306) 446-7630	Patricia.Johnson@gov.sk.ca

RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	AUM	Est rent
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For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**VALERIE TOWNSEND-FRASER**  
BOX 2003, 110 SOURIS AVENUE  
WEYBURN SK S4H 2Z5  
(306) 848-2378

38	[NE-25-04-17-2 NW-25-04-17-2 SW-36-04-17-2]	480	F,W	181	\$900.00
95	[NE-8-11-08-2 SE-8-11-08-2]	258	F	98	\$500.00
121	NW-29-14-31-1	160	F,W	51	\$300.00

For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**DON FONTAINE**  
BOX 1480, 1105 - 99TH STREET  
TISDALE SK S0E 1T0  
(306) 933-5682

152	[NE-31-17-31-1 NW-31-17-31-1]	90	A,C,H	26	\$140.00
155	NW-11-18-09-2	159	A,C,G	N/A	\$700.00
181	[SE-33-20-30-1 SW-33-20-30-1]	115	H	200	\$1090.00

RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	AUM	Est rent
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184	NE-29-21-04-2	156	G,F,W	51	\$300.00
211	NE-29-23-32-1	160	G	45	\$200.00
215	SE-29-24-08-2	160	G,F,W	45	\$200.00
215	SW-29-22-09-2	159	G	45	\$200.00
216	[NW-29-22-11-2 SW-29-22-11-2]	320	G,F,W	N/A	\$900.00
245	SE-11-25-09-2	156	G	24	\$130.00
246	NE-11-25-11-2	105	G,C	30	\$300.00
246	SE-11-26-11-2	162	G	60	\$273.00
247	[SE-11-25-13-2 SW-11-25-13-2]	319	G,F,W	167	\$800.00
248	NW-11-26-16-2	158	G	55	\$300.00
276	NW-29-31-10-2 North and east of railway.	56	A,C	N/A	\$500.00
276	SE-29-28-11-2	160	G,F,W	68	\$370.00
276	[NW-11-28-12-2 SE-11-28-12-2 SW-11-28-12-2]	481	G,F	123	\$1300.00
277	[NE-29-28-13-2 NW-29-28-13-2]	320	G	67	\$400.00





RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	AUM	Est rent
279	[NE-29-28-17-2 NW-29-28-17-2]	323	G,F,W	102	\$560.00
308	SW-29-30-16-2	159	G	40	\$200.00
308	SW-36-30-17-2	137	G,F	47	\$200.00
310	NW-11-32-24-2	158	G	51	\$300.00
337	[NW-1-34-14-2 NE-2-34-14-2]	320	G	86	\$300.00

For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**BRENT MCINNIS**  
BOX 5000, 350 CHEADLE STREET W  
SWIFT CURRENT SK S9H 4G3  
(306) 778-8295

163	NW-19-18-01-3 LSD 11 & 14.	80	H	N/A	\$500.00
224	NW-17-23-04-3 Plot 3 Grainland Irrigation District.	40	H,I	N/A	\$300.00

For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**PATTY ROBERTSHAW**  
BOX 5000, 350 CHEADLE STREET W  
SWIFT CURRENT SK S9H 4G3  
(306) 778-8293

51	[NE-33-04-26-3 NW-33-04-26-3 SE-33-04-26-3] Plots 16B and 21A Vidora Irrigation District.	31	H,I	39	\$200.00
51	SE-32-04-26-3 Plots 11A,B,C,D,E Vidora Irrigation District.	46	H,I	68	\$400.00

For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**DAVE JUNK**  
BOX 1480, 1105 - 99TH STREET  
TISDALE SK S0E 1T0  
(306) 878-8820

273	NE-11-28-01-2	159	H	N/A	\$470.00
275	SE-24-30-07-2	160	G,F	67	\$330.00
275	SW-22-28-09-2	160	H	N/A	\$610.00
275	[NW-11-29-09-2 SW-11-29-09-2]	320	G,F	62	\$310.00
301	[NE-11-33-30-1 SE-11-33-30-1 SW-11-33-30-1]	480	G,F	131	\$660.00
305	[SE-29-33-07-2 SW-29-33-07-2]	318	C	N/A	\$1270.00
366	NE-6-38-10-2	160	H	N/A	\$285.00
367	NE-30-38-14-2	115	H,A	N/A	\$175.00
394	[NE-1-43-05-2 NW-1-43-05-2 NE-12-43-05-2 SE-12-43-05-2]	644	G,A	97	\$400.00

RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	AUM	Est rent
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For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**TIM FEIST**  
BOX 1480, 1105 - 99TH STREET  
TISDALE SK S0E 1T0  
(306) 862-1789

371	SW-29-37-27-2 Lessee must enter into a grazing plan with the Ministry.	160	G	40	\$200.00
399	[NE-20-41-19-2 NE-29-41-19-2 NW-29-41-19-2 SE-29-41-19-2 SW-29-41-19-2 NE-32-41-19-2 SE-32-41-19-2 NW-33-41-19-2 SW-33-41-19-2] Lessee must enter into a grazing plan with the Ministry.	1259	G,F,W	223	\$1120.00
400	SW-26-42-22-2	158	H	80	\$400.00
400	SE-13-42-23-2 Lessee must enter into a grazing plan with the Ministry.	159	G,F,W	29	\$145.00
400	NW-14-42-23-2	129	H	125	\$625.00
428	SW-5-43-16-2	159	G	140	\$700.00
430	SW-4-45-22-2	43	H	71	\$355.00
430	SW-4-45-22-2	40	H	70	\$350.00
430	SE-19-45A-22-2	20	H	20	\$300.00
430	SE-19-45A-22-2	22	H	60	\$300.00
430	SW-19-45A-22-2	30	H	45	\$225.00
430	SE-11-44-24-2 LSD. 7 not included.	111	C	N/A	\$500.00
431	[NE-11-45A-28-2 SE-11-45A-28-2 SW-11-45A-28-2] Lessee must enter into a grazing plan with the Ministry.	480	G,F	77	\$385.00
456	NW-23-48-11-2 Lessee must enter into a grazing plan with the Ministry.	159	G	30	\$150.00
463	NE-29-48-01-3 Lessee must enter into a grazing plan with the Ministry.	159	G	56	\$180.00
490	SE-3-51-23-2 Lessee must enter into a grazing plan with the Ministry.	163	G,F	30	\$150.00
491	SW-29-50-25-2	160	H	109	\$545.00
491	NE-29-51-25-2 Plot 7 Cheal Lake Fodder Project.	40	H	N/A	\$600.00
491	NW-31-51-25-2 Plot 37 Cheal Lake Fodder Project.	40	H	50	\$250.00
491	NE-25-51-26-2 Plot 42 Cheal Lake Fodder Project.	40	H	33	\$165.00



RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	AUM	Est rent
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For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**TRACEY CHARABIN**  
**1192 - 102ND STREET**  
**NORTH BATTLEFORD SK S9A 1E9**  
**(306) 446-7685**

257	[NE-6-25-15-3 NW-6-25-15-3 SE-6-25-15-3 SW-6-25-15-3 SW-8-25-15-3]	549	C,H,G	17	\$2900.00
	Prone to flooding from White Bear Lake.				
257	[SE-11-27-13-3 SW-11-27-13-3]	204	G,H	99	\$500.00
	South of CNR.				
257	[NW-20-24-15-3 SW-20-24-15-3]	320	C,H,G	23	\$3000.00
	Prone to flooding from White Bear Lake.				
290	[NE-29-30-26-3 SE-29-30-26-3]	320	C	5	\$1300.00
	East of Dewar Lake.				
314	[NE-24-34-06-3 NE-25-34-06-3 SE-25-34-06-3 NE-36-34-06-3 SE-36-34-06-3]	749	G,F,W LF	223	\$1200.00
	East of Highway 219 only.				
315	NW-7-31-07-3	84	F,G	24	\$100.00
315	NE-5-32-07-3	160	F,G,A	54	\$300.00
	Requires fencing. Requires proof of access with application.				
315	NE-16-31-08-3	160	F,G,A	72	\$400.00
	Requires fencing. Requires proof of access with application.				
315	SW-22-31-08-3	160	F,G,A	72	\$400.00
	Requires fencing. Requires proof of access with application.				
315	NW-23-31-08-3	160	F,G	72	\$400.00
	Requires fencing.				
315	SE-5-31-09-3	76	H	150	\$400.00
	Hay plot.				
315	NW-9-31-09-3	80	H	N/A	\$700.00
	Hay plot.				
315	NE-21-31-09-3	80	H	160	\$800.00
	Hay plot.				
316	[NE-31-31-11-3 NW-31-31-11-3]	240	F,G	100	\$500.00
	Requires fencing.				
317	NE-4-33-13-3	39	H	59	\$300.00
	Hay plot.				
319	NE-1-33-19-3	40	C	2	\$200.00
320	[NW-22-32-24-3 SW-27-32-24-3]	115	C	9	\$1000.00
347	SW-32-34-16-3	158	F,G	51	\$300.00
347	SE-14-35-16-3	154	F,G	43	\$200.00
	Requires fencing. Railbed is not included.				
347	[NW-11-35-16-3 SW-11-35-16-3]	320	F,G,W	90	\$400.00
	Requires fencing.				
349	NE-3-35-19-3	59	G,F	1	\$400.00
	Requires fencing.				

RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	AUM	Est rent
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349	[NW-15-35-20-3 SW-15-35-20-3]	95	G,F,A	23	\$100.00
	Requires proof of access with application. East of Tramping Lake.				
411	[NE-34-42-26-3 NW-34-42-26-3 SE-34-42-26-3 SW-34-42-26-3 NE-1-43-26-3]	696	G	148	\$800.00
440	[NW-28-43-24-3 SW-28-43-24-3]	320	F,W,G H,A	146	\$700.00
	Requires proof of access with application.				
442	NW-30-45-27-3	54	F,G,A	21	\$100.00
	Requires proof of access with application.				

For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**TRISH JOHNSON**  
**1192 - 102ND STREET**  
**NORTH BATTLEFORD SK S9A 1E9**  
**(306) 446-7630**

346	NW-27-35-11-3	32	H,A	N/A	\$200.00
	Most easterly 528 feet of LSD's 11 & 14.				
434	SW-18-43-07-3	40	C	N/A	\$500.00
	W1/2 of LSD's 3 & 6. Unseeded in past two years.				
435	NW-13-43-08-3	80	G	88	\$400.00
	Requires fencing.				
435	[SE-11-45-10-3 SW-11-45-10-3]	312	G,F,LF	47	\$200.00
	Dugout for water source.				
435	[NE-29-45-08-3 SE-29-45-08-3]	320	G,F,A	106	\$320.00
	Requires additional fencing.				
435	[NW-29-45-08-3 SW-29-45-08-3]	308	G,F	61	\$400.00
	Requires additional fencing.				
466	SE-19-46-09-3	160	G,F,A	32	\$200.00
	Requires additional fencing.				
466	SW-29-46-10-3	152	G,F,W	69	\$300.00
	Dugout for water source.				
494	NE-36-49-06-3	159	G	31	\$200.00
	Requires fencing.				
494	NE-25-49-07-3	160	F,G	30	\$200.00
	Requires additional fencing.				
494	SE-18-54-07-3	155	G	39	\$200.00
	Requires fencing.				
494	[NE-7-54-07-3 SE-7-54-07-3]	213	H,G	35	\$500.00
	Requires fencing.				
494	[NW-16-54-08-3 SE-16-54-08-3 SW-16-54-08-3]	377	G	26	\$100.00
	Requires fencing.				
494	[NE-10-54-08-3 NW-10-54-08-3]	319	G,A	62	\$200.00
	Access limitations. Requires fencing.				



RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	AUM	Est rent
496	SW-7-50-09-3 Access limitations. Requires proof of access with application.	160	G,F,A	53	\$300.00
496	NE-33-49-12-3 Requires additional fencing.	164	G, F	25	\$200.00
496	NW-22-51-12-3 Requires additional fencing.	160	G,F	45	\$200.00
496	[NE-25-52-09-3 NW-25-52-09-3 SE-25-52-09-3 SW-25-52-09-3 NE-26-52-09-3 NW-26-52-09-3 SE-26-52-09-3 SW-26-52-09-3 NE-27-52-09-3 NW-27-52-09-3 SE-27-52-09-3 SW-27-52-09-3 NE-34-52-09-3 NW-34-52-09-3 SE-34-52-09-3 SW-34-52-09-3 NE-35-52-09-3 NW-35-52-09-3 SE-35-52-09-3 SW-35-52-09-3 NE-36-52-09-3 NW-36-52-09-3 SE-36-52-09-3 SW-36-52-09-3] Access limitations. Requires proof of access with application. Requires additional fencing. Located within M61 Fur Trapping Block.	3442	G,F,A	517	\$2200.00
496	[NW-13-50-09-3 SW-24-50-09-3] Requires fencing.	318	G	64	\$318.00
555	[SE-11-56-06-3 SW-11-56-06-3] Requires fencing.	320	G	48	\$200.00

RM	Land desc	Acres	Codes	Aum	Est rent
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For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**DAVE SHORTT**  
1192 - 102ND STREET  
NORTH BATTLEFORD SK S9A 1E9  
(306) 446-7463

467	[NW-11-48-13-3 SW-11-48-13-3]	321	G,W,F, LF	86	\$900.00
498	[NW-19-52-16-3 SW-19-52-16-3] Requires access, floods.	38	H	14	\$100.00
499	[NE-17-55-20-3 NW-17-55-20-3 SE-17-55-20-3 SW-17-55-20-3] Fencing required west and east sides.	644	G,F,W, LF	167	\$800.00
588	SE-10-60-19-3 Requires fencing.	161	G	122	\$600.00
588	SW-2-60-20-3 Hay plot, floods.	39	H	48	\$100.00
588	[NE-28-60-19-3 SE-28-60-19-3] Requires some fencing.	292	G,F	44	\$400.00
622	NW-5-62-24-3 Requires access.	65	G,A	55	\$120.00

For information about the land in the following RMs contact:

**JESSICA WILLIAMS**  
BOX 5000, 350 CHEADLE STREET W  
SWIFT CURRENT SK S9H 4G3  
(306) 778-8292

76	NE-29-07-10-3	157	F,W,G	55	\$500.00
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**CODES:** A - Access limitations, B - Buildings, C - Cultivation, CE - Conservation easement, FW - Farm woodlot, F - Fencing, G - Grazing, GS - Grain storage, H - Hay, I - Irrigation, LA - Living accommodation, LF - Livestock facilities, O - Other, OP - Outfitting prohibited, PL - Project limitations, P - Power, W - Water, Y - Yardsite.

[ Denotes land is to be leased as a unit.]

**AUM - Animal unit month.** Describes the desired carrying capacity of the grazing land.

**PL - Project limitations -** "An applicant must have less than the pre-determined maximum area or number of plots allowed per individual in special project areas. Where an applicant surrenders a plot, or area, shall be allocated to the next highest scorer, until all of the plots are allocated."





# Attention all irrigators: Irrigation publication releases



by Rory Cranston, PAg  
Irrigation Agrologist  
Irrigation Branch

Each year, the Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC), in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture, releases two annual publications, the *ICDC Research and Demonstration Program Report* and the *Irrigation Agronomics and Economics*.

The *ICDC Research and Demonstration Program Report* will be released on Dec. 6, 2011, at the SIPA/ICDC annual conference in Moose Jaw. This report will detail the implementation and results of 23 irrigation research and demonstration projects that took place at the Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre (CSIDC), the Lake Diefenbaker Development Area Irrigation districts and the Southwest Irrigation districts. Some of these projects include fertility on flood irrigation, forage demonstrations and crop establishment trials at

CSIDC, irrigation scheduling, and disease control in irrigated canola, cereals, and dry beans.

The *Irrigation Agronomics and Economics* publication is similar to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture Crop Planning Guide. *Irrigation Agronomics and Economics* provides information that can help producers estimate income and cost of irrigated production. This publication covers budgets and production tips for most of the field crops that are commonly grown under irrigation. This publication is typically released in February or March, but due to popular demand it will be released during crop production week, Jan. 9-12, at the crop production show.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Rory Cranston, Irrigation Agrologist, at (306) 867-5512; or
- Visit the Ministry of Agriculture's website at [www.agriculture.gov.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.ca).

## 2011 IRRIGATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE: A WORLD CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR IRRIGATION



by Gerry Gross, PAg  
Senior Irrigation Agrologist  
Irrigation Branch

The Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC) and the Saskatchewan Irrigation Projects Association (SIPA) held their annual conference and annual general meetings on Dec. 6 and 7 in Moose Jaw.

The 2011 SIPA Conference theme was "A World Class Opportunity to Irrigate". Over the past three years, SIPA has worked hard to develop a plan for major irrigation development in Saskatchewan. The plan was explained and discussed in detail at the conference. In addition, presentations covered three other areas of interest namely: the future for Agri-Environmental Services Branch irrigation projects in southwest Saskatchewan; a report on the South Saskatchewan River Basin Showcase Tour; and an update on the Qu'Appelle Conveyance Project.

In 2011, the ICDC program featured grain crop variety trials, forage testing under irrigation, seeding rate trials for irrigated durum and canola, irrigation scheduling using the Alberta Irrigation Management Model and the use of fungicides on cereals, canola and dry beans. The conference program this year will feature speakers presenting the results of their 2011 programs.

ICDC is a non-profit corporation dedicated to ensuring farmer-directed irrigation research, demonstration and extension programs are in place to support Saskatchewan's irrigators. To fund its programs ICDC collects a levy from district irrigators and uses those funds, along with funding support from the Ministry of Agriculture, to implement its research and demonstration program.

SIPA is a non-profit corporation formed to represent the interests of the irrigation industry in Saskatchewan. SIPA is funded through producer levies and industry sponsorships and is dedicated to the expansion of irrigation in Saskatchewan while ensuring the efficient use of Saskatchewan's water resources. It is committed to promoting the values and benefits of irrigation for the province's growth and economic well-being now and into the future.

Please contact the Ministry if you are interested in learning more about the conference or about irrigation.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Gerry Gross, Senior Irrigation Agrologist, at (306) 867-5523; or
- Visit the Ministry of Agriculture website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca).





## Growing Research – vegetables at the U of S



by Mitchell Japp, Program Manager,  
Soils, Environment, Horticulture and  
Alternative Crops  
Agriculture Research Branch

Commercial potato and vegetable producers benefit from access to up-to-date recommendations about the most appropriate cultivars and the best agronomic practices for their regions. Saskatchewan's commercial vegetable industry is small, but robust and growing.

In addition to other projects, Dr. Doug Waterer at the University of Saskatchewan runs two very important projects funded by the Ministry of Agriculture's Agriculture Development Fund: vegetable cultivar evaluation and potato development. With these projects, Dr. Waterer provides the potato and vegetable industries valuable services - unbiased testing of new vegetable and potato cultivars suited to Western Canada.

New vegetable cultivars may have increased yields, improved quality and enhanced tolerance of pests or environmental stresses, but are untested under Saskatchewan growing conditions. Dr. Waterer tests new cultivars for their suitability to Saskatchewan's environment and market expectations and identifies the best ones. Using the results from Dr. Waterer's trials, growers can substantially reduce their risks when selecting new vegetable cultivars.

The University of Saskatchewan has participated in the Prairie Regional Potato Breeding Program since its inception in 1979. The goal of this program is to produce locally adapted cultivars that meet the needs of

the home consumer or potato processor. Cultivars developed by this program make up more than 40 per cent of the potatoes grown in Western Canada.

In addition to line testing for the breeders, Dr. Waterer develops an agronomic package for cultivars about to be released. This includes unbiased information for the grower on key crop management practices such as soil fertility recommendations, time of planting, time of harvest, optimum plant populations, and irrigation amount and timing.

In addition to the service provided directly to the industry with cultivar testing, Dr. Waterer's research program closely monitors trials for pest problems. On occasion, he has been the first to identify a problem and alert the industry to take precautionary measures.

Dr. Waterer's work is already well used by the industry. The Vegetable Research Program at the University of Saskatchewan launched a website to share results with growers. Currently, it is being accessed more than 100,000 times per month.

The Vegetable Research Program at the University of Saskatchewan provides a valuable service to Saskatchewan producers. Developing locally adapted potato cultivars that meet buyers' needs ensures that producers remain competitive. Providing unbiased cultivar testing for vegetables reduces the risks associated with trying new cultivars.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

- Visit the U of S Vegetable Program website at [www.usask.ca/agriculture/plantsci/vegetable](http://www.usask.ca/agriculture/plantsci/vegetable).

## CROP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE CELEBRATES 40 YEARS OF SUCCESS



by Sushmita Nandy, MSc, PAg  
Program Manager, Crops  
Agriculture Research Branch

The Crop Development Centre (CDC) at the University of Saskatchewan is in its 40<sup>th</sup> year of operation in 2011. It contributes to Saskatchewan's agricultural economy by developing viable crops and varieties suited to the province and by providing more diversification options for farmers.

The CDC exemplifies a successful crop research organization integrating basic and applied research towards genetic improvement of spring wheat, durum, canaryseed, barley, oat, flax, field pea, lentil, chickpea, fababeans and dry bean.

Since its establishment in 1971, the CDC has released over 300 commercial crop varieties and developed a state-of-the-art research and development facility to ensure that the province remains a global leader in agriculture.

In 2011 alone, CDC plant breeders received recommendations for 22 new cultivars. Some of this year's research highlights include:

- A new flax variety, FP2300, with yield exceeding that of the check variety CDC Bethune, which has been hard to beat;
- CDC Maxim, a Clearfield-tolerant lentil, which was grown on approximately a million acres in Saskatchewan in 2011;
- CDC Verona durum wheat variety, expected to take significant market share;
- CDC PolarStar and CDC Meredith, both two-row malting barley varieties expected to attract considerable interest from malsters and brewers;
- The continued success of CDC Golden and CDC Strikers as the varieties of choice for yellow and green pea growers;

- CDC-developed hairless canaryseed varieties achieving a market share of more than 65 per cent; and
- The development of the first food-type fababeans variety.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture has been highly supportive of the research at the CDC. Currently, the Ministry supports the CDC by contributing to operating grants and research contracts through the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF) and the Strategic Research Program (SRP). There are seven SRP-funded scientists at the CDC who are working in the fields of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and disease management.

The CDC has been successful in obtaining solid research and breeding support from private sector, grower and other public sector organizations. During 2010-2011, 39 variety license agreements and 20 research agreements were developed with private sector organizations, indicating the high commercialization potential of the varieties developed by CDC. With funding from the Ministry, CDC has also been able to leverage significant dollars from other funding sources, such as the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) and Genome Canada to support crop research.

The crop varieties developed at the CDC have changed the province's agricultural outlook by increasing cash flow to farmers and by improving production economics through the development of new crops and the improvement of existing ones. Thanks to the work of the CDC, 99 percent of Canada's lentils and chickpeas, and 80 per cent of Canada's peas are grown in Saskatchewan, according to the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers. The tremendous support received from the Ministry, industry and growers, is a testimony to the CDC's incredible performance and reputation over the years.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Managing Director of the Crop Development Centre, 51 Campus Drive, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada, S7N5A8, or phone (306) 966-8195.





# Mustard demonstrations evaluate growing options

by Jeff Braidek, PAg  
Program Manager, Forages  
Agriculture Research Branch

In 2010, the Wheatland Conservation Area in partnership with the Saskatchewan Mustard Development Commission (SMDC), and the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) station in Saskatoon, conducted mustard agronomy demonstrations at both Swift Current and Saskatoon under two separate Agricultural Demonstration of Practices and Technologies (ADOPT) projects.

The objective of the demonstration was to exhibit and evaluate the following three agronomic options:

- Increasing the application of macro-nutrients. (This part of the demonstration evaluated five treatments in which nitrogen (N) and sulfur (S) were increased in the recommended ratio while holding phosphorus and potassium constant);
- Increasing the application of micro-nutrients. (This part of the demonstration evaluated four treatments including two commercially available pre-mixed blends as well as two separate treatments of boron and zinc); and
- Using seed treatments. (This aspect of the demonstration evaluated two commercially available seed treatments.)

All treatments were applied to oriental, yellow, and brown mustard varieties at both sites.

A strong response to the macro-nutrient treatments was seen at Swift Current, as yields increased with rising levels of macro-nutrients (N and S). Yield increases at each level of fertilizer application were more than sufficient to pay for the increased fertilizer costs.

There appeared to be no response to either the micro-nutrients or seed treatments at Swift Current and, therefore, they were deemed not economically feasible. Due to wet and cool weather conditions in 2010, the applied treatments had little effect on emergence, maturity, or disease and no responses were observed.

An inconsistent response to the macro-nutrients was seen at the Saskatoon site; yields moved somewhat at random with increasing levels of macro-nutrients. There did appear to be a general increase in yield as macro-nutrient levels increased with a slight decline in yield at the highest rate. At this site the most economically viable level of fertilizer application was one step back from the maximum treatment rate.

This project was promoted at the Wheatland Annual Field Day on July 15 (38 participants) and presented at the Saskatchewan Mustard Development Commission 2011 Annual Meeting during Crop Production Week in Saskatoon (over 100 participants).

The ADOPT program provides funding to help producer groups evaluate and demonstrate new agricultural practices and technologies at the local level.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

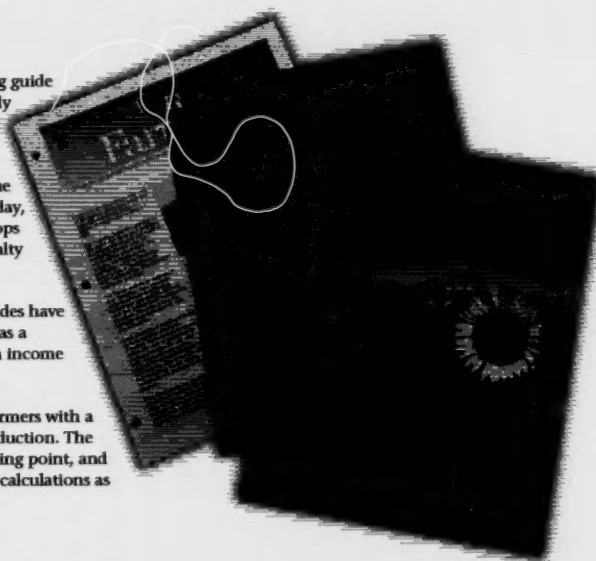
- Visit the ADOPT website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADOPT](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADOPT).

Remember to pick up your crop planning guide for 2012, which will be available in early January in both print format and online on the Ministry of Agriculture website.

Starting from rather humble beginnings, the guide highlighted eight different crops. Today, the guides cover more than 30 different crops across the three soil zones, including specialty crops.

The Ministry's goal for producing these guides have remained constant over the years: to serve as a helpful guide as farmers estimate their own income and costs for different crops.

The 2012 Crop Planning Guides provide farmers with a template to calculate their own cost of production. The figures in the guide are to be used as a starting point, and farmers should continually re-evaluate the calculations as prices change through the year.





# Brush control herbicides in parkland pastures

by Jeff Braidek, PAg  
Program Manager, Forages  
Agriculture Research Branch

Proposed by the Saskatchewan Forage Council, the intent of this project was to compare and demonstrate the relative effectiveness of the most commonly used products for controlling invasive woody and non-woody plants in pastures of the Parkland region.

Two demonstration sites were selected: one at the Pathlow Community Pasture southwest of Melfort and the second at the Bapaume Pasture, six miles west of Spiritwood. Both sites were dominated by smooth brome grass and bluegrass with various species of invasive woody and non-woody plants.

Seven treatments were sprayed at the Bapaume site and six treatments at the Pathlow site including:

- 2 rates of Grazon™ - 2.8L/ac and 4 L/ac;
- Dicamba (Banvel™ II) and 2,4-D LV Ester in a mixture;
- Dicamba (Banvel™ II) alone;
- 2,4-D LV Ester alone;
- Restore™; and
- A new product called Reclaim™ (Bapaume site only) that was registered in June 2010.

Herbicides were applied to strips 150 feet in length by 21 feet wide (width of sprayer) by means of a small plot sprayer in June 2010. Each treatment was replicated three times to ensure repeatability of results. A four-foot buffer was left unsprayed between each treatment.

The results after one growing season found that Grazon™ at 4 l/ac appeared to be most effective at controlling woody species in this demonstration. Restore™ did not appear to be as effective on woody species but did a reasonable job of controlling other invasive plants such as wild strawberry and dandelion. Reclaim™ appeared to work noticeably quicker on the target plants; but the effect was less obvious after a few weeks. 2,4-D alone and in combination with Banvel™ II also resulted in reasonable control of brush and weeds. The two sites will be monitored over the next two years to determine the longer-term control provided by each herbicide.

Field days were held at each site to allow local producers to observe demonstration plots and discuss the results. Perhaps the most valuable aspect of this demonstration project was the peer-to-peer discussions that were facilitated at the field days through extension materials. With this visual and practical example of how different brush control options perform, producers will be better equipped to evaluate the options and potential of these products on their own operation.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the ADOPT website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADOPT](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADOPT).

The Agriculture Development Bank (ADB) and the Saskatchewan Agriculture Development Fund (ADF) have funded the ADOPT program, providing funding to help producer groups evaluate and demonstrate new agricultural practices and technologies at the local level. The annual maximum funding for a producer group has recently been increased to \$75,000 allowing groups with a wide capacity to take on additional projects. ADOPT applications have also been simplified to better serve interested parties. The deadline for spring 2012 ADOPT applications is Dec. 15. To inquire about the program or receive an application form, please email the ADOPT application coordinator at [adopt@agriculture.gov.sk.ca](mailto:adopt@agriculture.gov.sk.ca).



Spraying at the Bapaume site – June 28, 2010.



Producers at the Bapaume field day, August 12, 2010.



Treatment 1, Bapaume site – post application – August 12, 2010.





## Two new oilseeds expand the traditional canola-growing region

Oilseed consumption is expected to increase 25 per cent from current levels by 2015. In order for producers to keep up with this demand and seize the marketing opportunity, either crop yields or cropping area must be increased.

Hoping to balance the equation, researchers in Saskatchewan recently completed two studies on potential alternative oilseed crops. With funding from the Ministry's Agriculture Development Fund and the Prairie-Wide Canola Agronomy Research Agreement, researchers examined *Camelina sativa* and *Brassica carinata* (Ethiopian mustard).

Both plants have the potential of providing more cropping options as these plants are able to grow outside the usual canola-growing areas in Canada.

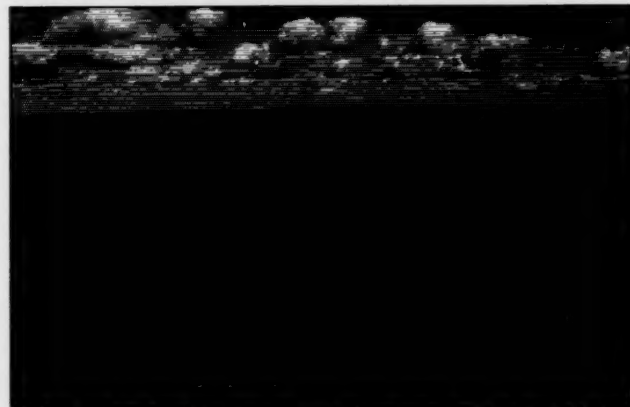
*Camelina* is drought- and frost-tolerant, and resistant to flea beetles and blackleg. The seed oil of *Camelina* contains a large amount of omega-3 fatty acids, as well as a unique antioxidant complex, which makes the oil very stable and resistant to heat and rancidity. Currently, there is also a developing market for the crop as a component in jet fuel.

*Brassica carinata* tolerates drought and heat, and has shown resistance to blackleg, aphids and flea beetles. While *Brassica carinata* was originally thought to be too late-maturing for production in Western Canada, early maturing lines have been developed at the Saskatoon Research Centre in the past decade. This crop's oil has potential for application in lubricants, biopesticides and fish feed.

The objective of each study was to find each crop's optimal plant density and seeding rate, as well as its optimum nitrogen requirements.

When *Camelina* was planted at higher densities, plants reached maturity as much as seven days early. Researchers found that the optimum plant density ranged between 114 and 172 plants per square metre. On a larger scale, these numbers translate to an optimum seeding rate of 5.5 to seven kilograms of *Camelina* per hectare.

It was determined that *Camelina*'s optimum nitrogen requirements were similar to those of *Brassica rapa*. Optimum rates were 95 to 116 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare.



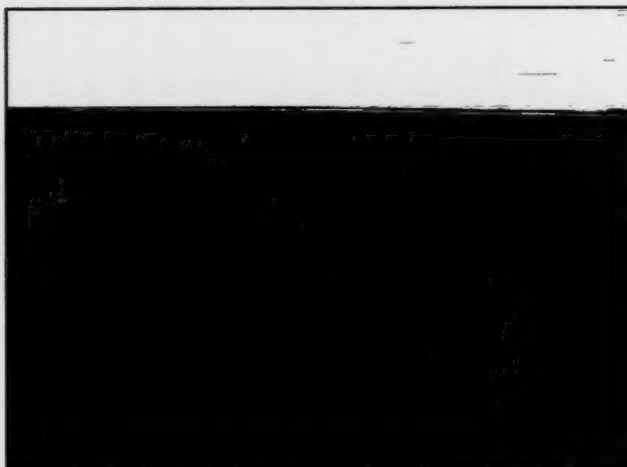
The oil of *Camelina*, or false flax, contains large amounts of Omega-3 fatty acids and has potential as a component in jet fuel.

Like *Camelina sativa*, *Brassica carinata*'s maturity was hastened by up to seven days when seeding rates increased. Two *Brassica carinata* cultivars were tested: 070760 EM and 070768 EM. The 070760EM cultivar had less lodging resistance, as well as a lower yield potential; 070760EM also required lower optimum seeding rates and plant densities than 070768EM.

Growers should target plant densities of 80 to 170 plants per square metre when planting *Carinata*. These numbers translate to an optimum seeding rate of eight to 16 kilograms per hectare.

*Brassica carinata* achieved maximum yield with 108 to 135 kilograms of nitrogen per hectare.

Researchers have also conducted herbicide testing on both *Camelina sativa* and *Brassica carinata*; however, results are unavailable at this time as research is still ongoing.



*Brassica carinata* - or Ethiopian mustard - oil can be used in lubricants, biopesticides and fish feed.

The Agriculture Development Fund provides funding to help institutions, companies and industry organizations carry out research, development and value-added activities in the agriculture and agri-food sector. The results produce new knowledge, information and choices in technologies, techniques and varieties for farmers, ranchers, processors and input suppliers, to improve the competitiveness of Saskatchewan's agriculture sector.

In 2011, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture committed \$14.5 million in new funding for 71 ADF research projects.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit the Saskatchewan Agriculture research reports page at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADF/Search](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/ADF/Search) and enter the report number (20070130) into the search function; or
- Contact Eric N. Johnson, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), at (306) 247-2011 (tel) or [johnsone@agr.gc.ca](mailto:johnsone@agr.gc.ca) (email).





# The Saskatchewan Agriculture Student Scholarship is back



by Doris Morrow  
Manager, Business Management Services  
Regional Services Branch

If you plan to take an agriculture-related post-secondary program in 2012, winning a Saskatchewan Agriculture Student Scholarship may help you pay your tuition.

Current Grade 12 students and recent graduates (within two years) of Saskatchewan high schools are eligible for one of 10 scholarships offered by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture. Each scholarship is valued at \$1,000.

In order to qualify, you must be entering an agriculture-related post-secondary program in the fall of 2012 and have your application submitted by Feb. 15, 2012. We also want you to showcase your knowledge and talent by crafting a well-written essay or by creating a dynamic video essay on one of the following topics:

- The future information and technological needs of agricultural producers; or
- One or more common myths about agriculture. Essays must dispel the myth(s) through research, facts and statistics.

All applications must be accompanied by at least one letter of reference from a leader within your community who can tell us why you make a good candidate for the Saskatchewan Agriculture Student Scholarship.

This is the second annual Saskatchewan Agriculture Student Scholarship. Last year, 10 scholarships were awarded with winners attending the University of Saskatchewan, College of Agriculture and Bioresources and Lakeland College.

Get your application in before Feb. 15, 2012. You could be one of our next winners.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact your nearest Ministry of Agriculture Regional Office;
- Contact your school's guidance counsellor;
- E-mail the Ministry at [agriculture.scholarship@gov.sk.ca](mailto:agriculture.scholarship@gov.sk.ca); or
- Visit the Ministry of Agriculture website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Scholarship](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Scholarship).



## NUFFIELD SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS A PASSION FOR AGRICULTURE



by Diana Sambrook  
Farm Business Management Intern  
Regional Services Branch

Nuffield Canada will once again be awarding three scholarships of \$15,000 to recipients with a passion for agriculture.

The successful candidates will study an agricultural topic of choice while traveling to any region of the world they wish. Scholarship recipients will expand their knowledge and network with top agriculture specialists around the world while promoting advancement and leadership in agriculture.

Nuffield Canada selects candidates based on a number of criteria. Candidates should be enthusiastic about agriculture and have a desire to expand their knowledge and pursue new ideas. They should also be in the middle of their career, generally between the ages of 30 and 45 and must have a minimum of five years agri-business or farming experience. Successful candidates must be able to step away from their current duties while participating in the program. The program is not for students enrolled in full-time study or completion of research projects.

There are no prerequisites of education or past awards. Nuffield Canada requires the study to be completed within two years and for the recipient to prepare a written report, to be presented at a Nuffield annual meeting. It is hoped that recipients will use their knowledge and leadership to further the industry.

In 2011, Kelvin Meadows from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan was selected as one of the five scholarship winners.

Applications are due April 30 and are available on the Nuffield Canada webpage at <http://nuffield.ca/scholarships>.


#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact Nuffield Canada at (403) 224-2633.

# Nuffield



# Canada






## Keeping senior farmers safe

by Bonita Mechor, B.Ed.  
Educational Consultant  
Canadian Centre for Health and Safety in Agriculture

Senior farmers are part of a unique population of senior workers who often work well beyond 65 years of age.

The Saskatchewan Injury Study, conducted by the Canadian Agricultural Injury Surveillance program (CAISP), found that farmers



aged 75 still work, on average, over 30 hours per week. Farmers over 60 years of age represent 13 per cent of the Canadian farming population but account for over one-third of

traumatic fatalities on the farm.

As people mature, their reaction time slows down. Medication may also reduce reaction time and affect balance. Furthermore, certain health issues such as hearing or vision impairment can contribute to risk of injury.

The following suggestions are meant to prevent or reduce on-farm injuries:

- Be familiar with the medications you take and how it can affect your balance, movement and alertness.
- If you have them, wear your glasses and hearing aid.
- Avoid driving equipment during dawn and dusk when vision is most affected.
- Avoid working alone or keep in touch by cell phone or radio.
- Use rollover protection and seatbelts on tractors.
- Give yourself plenty of time when operating equipment.
- Ensure flooring and handrails are solid and secure.
- Be aware of your surroundings and have an escape route when handling livestock.
- Be aware of your limitations. Ask for help if you need it.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL SAFETY RESOURCES

- Contact the Agricultural Health and Safety Network at (306) 966-6644; or
- Visit the Canadian Centre for Health and Safety in Agriculture at [www.cchsa-ccssma.usask.ca/ahsn/index.php](http://www.cchsa-ccssma.usask.ca/ahsn/index.php).

## Growing Forward

### Jerry's Artisan Ice Cream staff gets SAVI

by Doris Morrow  
Manager, Business Management Services  
Regional Services Branch

Employee training, development and education can have big returns for an employer.

Not only is employee training shown to improve motivation and job performance, it also increases innovation and efficiencies in production. These benefits are often reflected on a business' bottom line, but finding the resources to do this training may be a challenge.

The Saskatchewan Agri-Value Initiative (SAVI) provides assistance to small and medium sized enterprises and producer/processor organizations with a significant business interest in Saskatchewan who are involved in value-added processing of agriculture products. The initiative offers up to \$100,000 for eligible activities in product and prototype development, marketing and market opportunities, systems improvements and training and education. The training component of SAVI allows businesses to access up to \$5,000 of matched funding per company for tuition and materials required for relevant training and education.

EPC Oceans Ice Cream Inc. (EPCO), a Saskatoon-based ice cream and frozen dessert processor, successfully utilized SAVI funding to provide further training to their production manager. Funding was used to

attend a week-long Ice Cream Technology course at the University of Guelph's Food Development Centre. The course, which has been offered for 96 years and is industry recognized, covered a variety of production related topics from formulating recipes to food safety.

Since returning from the course, EPCO's production manager implemented several changes to the production system and passed on new knowledge to co-workers. The owners at EPCO are very pleased with the outcomes of the course. It allowed them to speed up the learning curve of their production manager and optimize their production process and cycle.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Visit Jerry's Artisan Ice Cream at [www.jerrys.ca](http://www.jerrys.ca);
- Visit the Ministry of Agriculture at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca); or
- Contact a Regional Farm Business Management Specialist near you.





## Growing Forward

# Know the benefits of the Wildlife Damage Compensation Program

As the province's livestock producers head into winter, they should be aware of some of the details of the Wildlife Damage Compensation Program.

### *Compensation for Alternative Feed Systems*

Swath, bale and corn grazing used as part of a well-managed feeding system are eligible for wildlife damage compensation. Producers following proper management requirements on their alternative feed system and experiencing damage from wildlife are advised to contact Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) as soon as damage is detected.

SCIC will determine the actual yield from the undamaged area of the field. Damage should be reported anytime throughout the growing season and prior to livestock going on feed. Producers are expected to monitor wildlife numbers so an accurate assessment of the quantity consumed can be calculated.

### *Predation Compensation*

Livestock producers can receive compensation for injury or death to eligible livestock, fowl or specialty animals by predators. Compensation is paid at 100 per cent for death, and up to 80 per cent to cover the veterinary costs of injured animals. If predation is suspected but cannot be confirmed, only 50 per cent compensation is provided. In cases where there is no evidence of a predator attack, no payment is issued. All domesticated livestock are eligible for compensation. Wild boars are excluded.

SCIC wants to work with producers to ensure their claims are handled as quickly and as efficiently as possible. Before claims are paid, inspections are required. In the event of injury, producers are asked to submit their veterinary receipts.

Prevention programs are in place to help with predation issues. Producers are expected to use prevention programs and a predation specialist, where they are recommended and available. SCIC will provide \$100 to help producers offset the cost of purchasing a livestock guardian dog. Receipt of purchase and breeder information is required to be eligible for compensation.

Compensation for predation and alternative feed systems are just two aspects of the Wildlife Damage Compensation Program. This program also provides compensation for crop losses due to wildlife. The Wildlife Damage Compensation Program is administered by the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC) on behalf of the federal and provincial governments. It is available to all producers in the province.

### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- Contact SCIC at 1-888-935-0000;
- Visit [www.saskcropinsurance.com](http://www.saskcropinsurance.com); or
- Visit one of SCIC's 21 offices.

## AGRISTABILITY YEAR-END DEADLINES APPROACHING

The end of the year is an important time for AgriStability participants. It is the last chance to file your program forms and to pay your program fees, ensuring participation in the AgriStability program.

By Dec. 31, 2011, all forms for the 2010 program must be submitted. If the forms are not delivered by this date the processing of a participant's AgriStability file cannot continue and will not be eligible for benefits in the 2010 program year.

If you are an individual (sole proprietor), forms are to be sent to the Canada Revenue Agency in Winnipeg. Corporations, cooperatives and other entities are to send their forms directly to the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC).

The end of year is also the deadline to ensure your fees for the 2011 program year are paid. By making payment to SCIC you are meeting one of the requirements to be eligible for this program year.

Please remember the initial deadlines have passed for form submission and paying program fees, so the applicable penalties for meeting this final deadline will be applied.

Support is available to help producers meet these important deadlines. AgriStability Advisors are located throughout the province and can be reached at any of the 22 SCIC offices. If a producer needs to access a form or requires a guide for completing the form, they can be found online at [www.saskcropinsurance.com](http://www.saskcropinsurance.com).

### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- Contact your local SCIC office;
- Call the AgriStability call centre at 1-866-270-8450; or
- Visit [www.saskcropinsurance.com](http://www.saskcropinsurance.com).





DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	PHONE	INTERNET
December 2 - 3, 2011	Saskatchewan Sheep Development Board's Seminar and Annual General Meeting	Regina, SK	306-867-5523	<a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Calendar">www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/Calendar</a>
December 6 - 7, 2011	Saskatchewan Irrigation Project Association (SIPA) and Irrigation Crop Diversification Corporation (ICDC) Annual Conference	Moose Jaw, SK	306-867-5523	<a href="http://www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com">www.irrigationsaskatchewan.com</a>
December 7 - 9, 2011	Agriculture Producers Association of Saskatchewan (APAS) Annual Meeting	Regina, SK	306-789-7774	<a href="http://www.apas.ca">www.apas.ca</a>
December 13 - 14, 2011	Canadian Forage and Grassland Association (CFGAs) Conference and Annual General Meeting	Saskatoon, SK	204-726-9393	<a href="http://www.canadianfga.ca">www.canadianfga.ca</a>
January 4 - 6, 2012	Western Canadian Wheat Growers Annual Meeting	Moose Jaw, SK	306-586-5866	<a href="http://www.wheatgrowers.ca">www.wheatgrowers.ca</a>
January 9, 2012	Canaryseed Development Commission of Saskatchewan (CDCS) AGM	Saskatoon, SK	306-787-5160	<a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca">www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca</a>
January 9, 2012	Flax Day 2012	Saskatoon, SK	306-664-1901	<a href="http://www.saskflax.com">www.saskflax.com</a>
January 9 - 10, 2012	Pulse Days 2012	Saskatoon, SK	306-668-5556	<a href="http://www.saskpulse.com/producer">www.saskpulse.com/producer</a>
January 9 - 12, 2012	Western Canadian Crop Production Show	Saskatoon, SK	306-931-7149	<a href="http://www.cropproductiononline.com">www.cropproductiononline.com</a>
January 11, 2012	Saskatchewan Mustard Development Commission (SMDC) AGM	Saskatoon, SK	306-975-6629	<a href="http://www.saskmustard.ca">www.saskmustard.ca</a>
January 18 - 20, 2012	Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference (SBIC)	Saskatoon, SK	306-488-4725	<a href="http://www.saskbeefconference.com">www.saskbeefconference.com</a>

## WESTERN CANADIAN CROP PRODUCTION SHOW 2012



by John Ippolito, PAg  
Regional Crop Specialist, Kindersley  
Regional Services Branch

The 2012 Western Canadian Crop Production Show will be held from January 9-12 at the Saskatoon PrairieLand Park.

The 2012 show will feature several new events. There will be a Spraying Innovations - Crop Technology Clinic, as well as production agronomy sessions that will be presented by the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists.

The show is one of the more important events for cereal, pulse and oilseed producers in Western Canada. It provides crop producers with the opportunity to meet exhibitors who concentrate on crop production, farm business management and crop marketing offering a wide variety of technologies, services and products.

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture views the Crop Production Show as a venue to interact with large numbers of producers, and launch new publications and guides for the upcoming cropping season. It also provides an opportunity to view the latest forecasts for crop insects as well as survey information on crop diseases and moisture conditions. Be sure to stop by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture booth to get the latest information on crop production practices and to discuss your practices with our regional and provincial specialists.

The Western Canadian Crop Production Show and Crop Production Week have a common website that includes detailed information, including meeting agendas.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Contact your regional crops specialist;
- Visit the Ministry of Agriculture website at [www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca](http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca); or
- Visit [www.cropweek.com](http://www.cropweek.com).

**Disaster Assistance for Producers**

The federal and provincial governments are providing over \$250 million to support Saskatchewan farmers and ranchers affected by excess moisture.

**Forage and Livestock Programs**

The Saskatchewan Forage and Livestock Programs will help livestock producers affected by excess moisture purchase additional winter feed and related equipment. There is also a program to help improve livestock operations repair and upgrade pens and housing storage systems damaged by excess moisture. Application forms and more information can be accessed through the Ministry of Agriculture's website, the Office and Crop Insurance Office, [www.saskatchewan.gov.sk.ca](http://www.saskatchewan.gov.sk.ca), or by calling 1-877-334-6388.

**Provincial Disaster Assistance Program**

The Provincial Disaster Assistance Program will provide assistance to agriculture producers for severe flood related losses including feed and livestock transportation, livestock health and related animal care or loss. For more information, producers can call 1-800-922-4955.

Canada

Government of Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Agriculture

